

Rhyparochromus albiger (1275)

R. alboacuminatus niger (1316)

Megalonotus albipilis (1371). There is no objection to the *-is* form.

Aoploscelis bivirgatus niger (1400)

Emblethis horvathianus (1432); incidentally, *Emblethis* is passive aorist participle of Greek *emballō*, masculine form.

Nysius vecula (1508). I can find no way to derive *vecula* in classical dictionaries. It should be treated as a noun in apposition.

Heterogaster antiqua, *H. famosa*, *H. radobojana*, *H. rediviva* (1510)

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- Slater, J. A. 1964. A catalogue of the Lygaeidae of the world. Storrs, Conn.: University of Connecticut. 2 vols., xviii + 778, 779-1668.

A NEW SPECIES OF CLINIDIUM FROM GUATEMALA (COLEOPTERA, CARABIDAE OR RHYSODIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—*Clinidium* (*s. str.*) **sulcigaster** n. sp. is described and illustrated.

Through the courtesy of Dr. E. C. Becker I have been permitted to examine and describe the following new species of *Clinidium*. It represents the most northern record for the subgenus *Clinidium s. str.* on the mainland of Central America.

Clinidium sulcigaster Bell, new species

fig. 1-4

Holotype: Canadian National Collection Holotype 12,700. Male. Finca Mocha, Santa Barbara, Department of Suchitepéquez, Guatemala, altitude 3000 ft, June 23, 1966, collector J. M. Campbell. The locality is in southwestern Guatemala near Lake Atitlán. The elevation is much less than those recorded for the other species recorded from Guatemala, *Clinidium* (*Arctoclinidium*) *guatemalenum* Sharp.

Description: Length 5.5 mm; dark reddish brown; body narrower and more parallel sided than in the most similar species, *Clinidium incis* Bell; apical segment

of antenna unusually large, approximately equal in length to the 3 preceding segments, broader than 10th segment; apical stylet long, stout; antennal segments 4-10 twice as broad as long; head relatively small, narrow, elongate; frontal grooves deep; both inner and outer margins of temporal lobes nearly parallel; occipital groove narrow, relatively long; 3 temporal setae on each side, most anterior one longest; eye small, elongate, without lenslike structure seen in *C. incis*.

Sides of pronotum more parallel than in *C. incis*; pronotum relatively narrow, greatest width about 65% of median length; median groove very broad, deep, its anterior end expanded to form oval pit about $\frac{1}{3}$ width of pronotum at that level; groove narrowing posteriorly but with slight secondary widening just anterior to level of basal impressions; discal setae entirely absent; pronotum with 3 marginal setae on each side; angular seta absent; 1 basal seta present on each side, varying in position (medial to basal impression on 1 side and lateral to it on the other); basal impression continued anteriorly by narrow shallow discal stria which reaches anterior to middle of pronotum; prothoracic sternopleural sutures obsolete; propleural suture deeply channeled, continuous.

Each elytron with 6 striae (including submarginal); 3 inner striae deep, not evidently punctate; 3rd stria merging posteriorly with 2nd, and combined 3rd and 2nd merging with 1st stria; 1st interval as wide and as convex as 2nd interval; 3rd and 4th intervals also convex; 4th stria deep posteriorly, reduced to row of punctures at middle 3rd, absent in anterior 3rd; no trace of any stria between 4th and 5th (marginal) striae; latter deep, entire, becoming narrower anteriorly; 1st and 2nd striae without setae; 3rd stria with 4 setae, including 1 at base; 4th stria with 2 setae near apex; 5th (marginal) stria with 6 or 7 setae in posterior half; subapical tubercle without setae; apical tubercle with 3 setae.

Metasternum without median sulcus, posterior median pit of metasternum divided into 2 pits by median ridge; abdomen with sulcus in median line bounded laterally by paired carinae, this sulcus including entire median part of sternum I, most distinct on sternum II + III, but continuing across sternum IV, ending on sternum V; transverse sulci of abdomen broadly interrupted medially, not evidently punctured; sternum VI as in male of *C. incis*, with 2 setae; femora grooved, each with 1 dorsal seta.

Male without proximal tooth on anterior tibia; calcars only slightly notched proximally; calcar of third tibia thicker but not longer than that of second tibia.

Female unknown. The median abdominal groove might be a secondary sexual character and be lacking in the female.

This species traces in Bell (1970) to *C. incis* Bell. The latter species differs in lacking the median sulcus and the longitudinal carinae on the abdomen, and has an entirely different eye, with a round protruding lens seemingly derived from the genal lamina. *Clinidium incis* also has a complete 4th stria and traces of an additional stria between the 4th and marginal striae. The transverse sulci of the abdomen are not interrupted. The antennae have segments 4-10 less transverse and more beadlike, while the apical stylet is more slender. There are also many differences in chaetotaxy.

In the keys of Grouvelle (1903) and Arrow (1944) the new species will key to *Clinidium cavicolle* Chevrolat, 1873, from Colombia. The

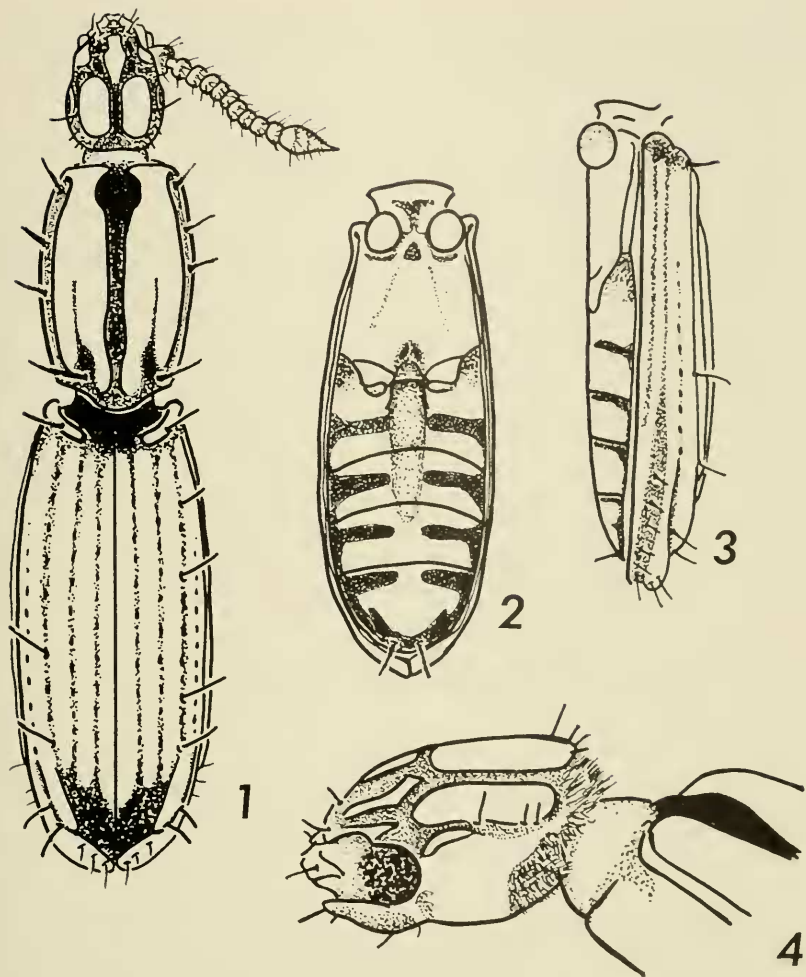


Fig. 1-4. *Clinidium sulcigaster* n. sp., male. 1. Dorsal view, legs removed. 2. Ventral view of pterothorax and abdomen. 3. Lateral view of pterothorax, abdomen, and elytra. 4. Dorsolateral view of head and anterior portion of prothorax, antenna removed.

original description of the latter species indicates that it has round eyes and shallow frontal grooves. *Clinidium sulcigaster* has elongate eyes and deep frontal grooves.

The only other *Clinidium* known from Guatemala, *C. guatemalenum* Sharp belongs to a different subgenus (*Arctoclinidium* Bell). In addition to the subgeneric characters, it differs from *C. sulcigaster* in lack-

ing the enlarged median pit on the pronotum, in having 5 (rather than 4) striae medial to the marginal stria, and in having coarse punctures on the last abdominal sternum.

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THREE TRYPHONINE ICHNEUMONIDS FROM CRETACEOUS AMBER (HYMENOPTERA)

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ABSTRACT—The genera *Catachora*, *Urotryphon*, and *Eubacus* are described from amber believed to be 80 to 90 million years old, collected on the Taimyr Peninsula, Siberia. These 3 genera are believed to be related to *Grypocentrus* and *Idiogramma*.

Fossil ichneumonids in 4 small pieces of amber have been received for study from the Paleontological Institute, Moscow, through Dr. A. Rasnitsyn. According to Dr. Rasnitsyn, their age is Cretaceous, Coniacian-Santonian, 80 to 90 million years old. They were collected in 1971 at Yantardakh Hill, East Taimyr Peninsula, 3 km up from the mouth of the Maimetcha River, which is a branch of the Kheta River. The Kheta River, in turn, is a branch of the Khatanga River.

The 4 specimens in amber represent 3 species in 3 genera. All 3 are small, stout-bodied ichneumonids with the propodeum areolated and the first tergum short and wide, with the spiracle in front of its middle and, at least in 2 of the genera, with the median dorsal carinae reaching about 0.75 the length of the tergum. The one female specimen has an ovipositor of moderate length with a distinct nodus and no subapical notch. The apex of the front tibia of all specimens is